

THE UNION AND AMERICAN

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
GEN. JOHN C. BROWN,
of Giles.

For Senator,
A. G. MERRITT.

For Representatives,
W. J. TAYLOR,
HIRAM VAUGHN,
Election Tuesday, November 8.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

We place at the head of our columns this morning the names of the gentlemen yesterday selected by the Democratic Convention as candidates for Senator and Representatives in the next General Assembly. The ticket is a good one, and will give very general satisfaction. It is composed of representatives men, and being a combination of lawyer, farmer and mechanic, it cannot be said that either of these interests will be neglected. In another respect, too, the nomination will be acceptable inasmuch as the gentlemen are not confined to one locality—the Senator being from the Southern portion of the county, and one of the Representatives from the city, and the other from the north side of the river.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 113, and closed at 114.

TENNESSEE BONDS were quoted in New York yesterday at 62 1/2 for the old issue and 60 1/2 for the new.

Cotton was dull in New York yesterday and prices lower, middling upland being quoted at 16 1/2.

The Canadian authorities are busily engaged collecting and arranging the claims for damages growing out of the late Fenian raid, with a view to its formal presentation to this government through the British minister at an early day. The claims, it is said, aggregate about \$5,000,000. The Canadians will likely have a merry time in getting this little sum.

One Julius A. Palmer, Jr., has broken ground in Boston with a Chinese house-servant agency, and proposes to furnish families with their cooks and house-servants. The Philadelphia Press says maliciously: "When this desirable consummation is achieved, the ladies of that intellectual centre can devote themselves entirely to Emerson and his attractive mass of speculative philosophy."

The New York Democrat says: "Stokes, the ex-convict, of Tennessee, who turned scoundrel in order that he might be defeated for Governor of Tennessee, is now trying to get to Congress. He will take anything he can get. Very true, but the people of Tennessee or of his old congressional district, do not intend to give him any office."

The list of defalcating Collectors, all of whom are, of course, of the Republican faith, is frightful, and the worst feature of all in this is that the people seem to not fully appreciate its enormity. In 1849, says an exchange, the Democratic party lost its power because one man, Simon Swartout, was a defaulter in the sum of \$40,000. Now we are informed officially, by Executive Document No. 267, that there are 340 defalcators, ten of whom together are for six millions dollars. Let the people read and reflect.

The New York Herald says famine and pestilence are following close in the wake of this bloody and destructive war. An area of that country equal, perhaps, to that of the State of New York has been laid waste or exhausted of its cattle, sheep, swine, breadstuffs and forage, by the great hostile armies operating therein, and still the work of desolation goes on. From the Rhine to the Seine, the inhabitants, are left destitute, or very nearly destitute, of everything in the way of subsistence. Thousands are roaming about not only homeless, but houseless, and the summer is over; nothing more can be produced this year from the soil, and the winter approaches. Famine is already among those suffering people, and fevers, resulting from war, hunger and exposure, have already appeared in the fearful form of an epidemic around in Metz and other battlefields. There is every reason to apprehend a great loss of human life from famine in the French departments ravaged by this war should it continue even a month or two longer.

WILL HE BE WITHDRAWN?

It is charged that the nomination of Gen. Woodford over Mr. Greeley, as the Radical candidate for Governor of New York, was secured by the free use of money in buying up delegates pledged to vote for Greeley. The nomination appears to be any thing but satisfactory to the Radicals. The New York Herald states that a document is being circulated throughout the State, demanding the withdrawal of Gen. Woodford, as the only hope of keeping the Radical party together in the pending campaign. The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes under date of the 19th inst. as follows:

"Our political campaign promises to be the most bitter which has been known in this State for a long time. Many Republicans are dissatisfied with Gen. Woodford as the candidate for Governor, and a movement has begun for his withdrawal, though it is not likely to succeed. Dark hints are thrown out of bad conduct while he was in the army, and it is openly charged that he obtained his nomination by bribery, partly in promises of office, and partly in cash payments. At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District one member declared that Horace Greeley had been sold out in the Convention by Mr. Lush and his clique, and another member of the Association loudly avowed that there was more dunning corruption in the Saratoga Convention than had ever disgraced Tammany Hall. Altogether, there is considerable dissent at the present state of the ticket, and the party vote will be diminished. If Woodford withdraws there will be a new convention immediately, and the contest will be between Horace Greeley, Gen. Robinson and Marshall O. Roberts. Probably Mr. Greeley would decline being a candidate for nomination."

Woodford has already stepped into the mire so far that "returning" were as tedious as to go out."

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

The decision of Judge Strong, in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against Barnes, Collector of Internal Revenue, et al, in which he declares that the tax on the dividends of that company, which fell due and were payable after Jan. 1, 1870, to be void and uncollectible, is of more than ordinary importance. The plea of the plaintiffs sets forth that the company declared a dividend on the capital stock on the 23d of December last, on the earnings accrued between July 1, 1869, and the date of the declaration, and made payable on and after Jan. 17, 1870. A return of this dividend was subsequently made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, and a tax of five per cent of the amount of the dividend was assessed thereon and declared payable on or before the 31st of March; that notice of the assessment was duly given, and a demand for payment was made upon the plaintiff by the district collector, that the tax was not paid in response to the demand, whereupon the defendants, who were the collector and deputy collectors, on the 6th of May, 1870, made a distraint for the tax, together with five per cent additional thereon, and the interest accrued thereon, and that this was the supposed trespass. The real question involved in the suit is whether the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, authorizes the collection of a government tax upon dividends declared by railroad companies in 1869 and made payable to stockholders in 1870. Judge Strong held that the tax in question is a part of the five per cent tax imposed upon all incomes which, under the 116th section of the act, were to be assessed and collected "for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time of levying, collecting and paying said duty." After carefully examining and commenting on the several sections of the law under which the tax on dividends was assessed by the officers of the Internal Revenue Department for the current year, Judge Strong says in conclusion:

"Is, then, a dividend, declared Dec. 23, 1869, but declared to be payable Jan. 17, 1870, income of 1869 or of 1870, within the meaning of the act of October 3, 1864, which imposed a tax on dividends of the latter year. True, it was earned by the Company in 1869, but it was not available to the stockholders. The act speaks of income derived from any kind of property, etc. It seems to contemplate a tax upon income received or receivable, something out of which the tax can be paid. If it were not so, the tax might be exacted for which no one came to the tax collector, and the tax would never be paid. The language of the 116th section is also significant. In speaking of the companies therein mentioned, it says they 'shall be subject to the tax on dividends of the year in which they pay a duty of five per cent on the amount of all such interest or coupons, dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable.' In other words, the tax is payable when the dividend is payable. And such is the construction that has been given to the act, in accordance with which the taxes have been collected. Prior to the act of 1864 there was a tax on dividends at the rate of three per cent, and when that act the rate was raised to five per cent, the Commissioners of Internal Revenue declared a circular, dated July 1, 1864, declaring that 'all dividends payable after July 1, 1864, no matter when declared, are subject to the duty of five per cent. I am not aware that any different construction of the act has ever prevailed. My opinion, therefore, is that the dividend declared by the plaintiffs should be regarded as income of the stockholders for the year in which it becomes payable. It follows that the assessed tax without authority to assess a tax upon it, and that the plea of the defendants does not justify the distress they made to enforce its payment by the act of five per cent, additional penalty. Judgment on the demurrer is therefore directed against the defendants."

Although this decision was only in the case of a single railroad, it involves and affects the validity of all the income taxes that have been assessed on the bonds of the State of New York for the last year, and it decides in effect that all the taxes collected since the first of January last on the dividends of railroads, banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance companies, canal, turnpike and stock-water, navigation companies and interest paid on the bonds of said companies and the taxes retained on salaries of Government officials for the same time are invalid, and if sustained by the Supreme Court, will have to be refunded. It will be remembered that Congress, at its last session, passed an amendment to the internal revenue act of 1864 to extend the collection of the tax on these items of income to and for the year 1870, but also provided that should the case on the 1st of August, 1870, there had already been much controversy between the Revenue Bureau and the taxpayers as to the validity of these taxes, and Congress, instead of reimposing the income tax, passed an act constraining former laws on the subject, Judge Strong gives Congress a sharp rap on the knuckles of legislation, and contending that construction of the law is a judicial function, he construes it the other way. As the taxes were to terminate absolutely on the 1st of August, 1870, as provided by the act of July last, the effect is to wipe out the whole seven months' tax. The taxes from these sources in the fiscal year 1870, unofficial but very nearly accurate, were \$10,100,000. Tolerably accurate computation made at the Internal Revenue Bureau lately makes the total amount which would be open to reclamation, if the decision should be sustained, nearly if not quite six millions of dollars. The Internal Revenue Bureau will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but it is admitted that the position of the Judge on the law is very strong. Judge Strong is one of the new Judges of the United States Supreme Court, appointed by Grant during the last session of Congress.

THE NEWARK ADVERTISER.

The Newark Advertiser, referring to the appointment of Hon. C. P. Morton as the candidate to England, says: "The foreign affairs committee of the Senate is the diplomatic college of the United States, and the shifting politics of the country are the training school." Hence, it is only here and there that new politicians have not been appointed, says the Baltimore Sun, and when, in the case of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, an exception to this rule was made, and an important diplomatic work effected, it had to be nullified in the interest of party!

Blood Hound Association.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HOUND ASSOCIATION, who met at the Merchants' Exchange at 11 o'clock Saturday last, Oct. 1.

All full and paid attendance is requested, as it is the last meeting before the Fall Races, and business of importance will be transacted.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.

HUGH McCAVOCK, Sec'y.

EFFECT OF PEACE ON THE MONEY MARKET.

The financial articles in the London journals of Sept. 13, betray not a little uneasiness at what they call the disturbing influence of a "possibly sudden peace."

The London Economist remarks in this way:

"If there should be a sudden peace, and if any government were established in Paris in which Europe felt we will not say complete confidence—rather the confidence of the public in general—but tolerable confidence, much money would leave London, and what remained would rise in value. And this we say for several reasons, because of the war and because of the revolution in France. If, therefore, the war should on a sudden cease, and if a fairly strong government should arise in Paris, the reason why this money was sent here would be over, and in a little while it would be sure to leave us. Thirdly, we have been buying goods in France, incited more or less by the low prices there consequent upon the war. Some of the purchases money is now left here for safe custody, but all would go at once if France became as safe as usual or at all like it. Lastly, as soon as the war is over, the demand for goods in France will be great, and perhaps Germany also, must begin to borrow largely. As yet most of the war has been made on credit. Receipts are given to the persons whose goods the soldiers take, and these receipts are to be cashed when the war is over."

The inference from all this, is that a sudden and marked rise in the rate of discount must attend the restoration of peace. The inference is probably correct, but it cannot be that considerations of that character can restrain a universal wish that the conflict should end as speedily as possible, no matter what the effect may be in Lombard street, or in Wall street. Money in London, as well as New York, is almost a drug in the market—the supply is in excess of the wants of legitimate business—and even in the event supposed, there is no probability of such an extraordinary demand for it as would advance the rate of interest beyond the point where it usually stands in seasons of universal peace.

We will interest many to know that the father-in-law of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, told an audience at Manchester, on the night of the 25th inst., that he felt sure that his son was safe.

We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Brown, in another column. This celebrated Lung Remedy is regarded by all who have tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered for the cure of colds, coughs, asthma, etc. Like a true friend, the more we use it, the better we like it. It is pleasant to take, and unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any sneezing drug, and will not disagree with the most delicate stomach. We advise all who have disease of the lungs, such as Incontinent Consumption, etc., Athlete, Bronchitis, etc., to try at once a bottle of Globe Brown.

P. P. PECK & CO.,
AGENTS,
39 Union Street.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

On the 30th day of June, 1870.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Tennessee, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

It is located at 42 California street, San Francisco, California.

1st. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up in U. S. gold coin is \$1,000,000.

2d. ASSETS.

1. Cash of the Company on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons, and in Bank, \$109,843.38.

2. Real Estate unimproved, \$146,000.00.

3. Bonds and stocks owned by the Company, market value, \$256,500.00.

4. Loans on bond or mortgage on real estate, first lien, \$308,440.21.

5. Loans on bonds, stocks and other securities, mortgage excepted, \$758,618.40.

6. Notes—Estimated value of lands mortgaged, \$1,145,900.00.

Estimated value of build- ing on same, \$24,000.00.

Aggregate present market value of assets, \$1,669,000.00.

7. All other securities, \$80,861.00.

Total security for above, \$1,749,861.00.

8. Debts for premiums, \$1,315.95.

9. All other securities, \$29,477.11.

Total assets of the Company, Gold, \$1,780,000.00.

3d. LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, none.

10. Liabilities adjusted and not due, none.

11. Liabilities not adjusted and not due, none.

12. All other liabilities, \$37,000.00.

Total liabilities against the Company, \$37,000.00.

4th. MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one policy, \$50,000.00.

The greatest amount to be insured in one day, none.

The Company was organized July 1, 1863, and commenced business July 25, 1863, and the duration of its charter is five years from the date of incorporation.

A. B. BALSTON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to by J. Hunt, President, and A. B. Balston, Secretary, of the Pacific Insurance Company, of the city and county of San Francisco, California, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1870, before me.

W. H. WALSH, Commissioner for Tennessee in California.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, July 29, 1870.

I, ED. R. FENNERAKER, Controller of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement, made to the Auditor of the State of Tennessee, is correct and true.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SITUATION as a housekeeper, or in any other way in which she may be generally useful. Can give references.

Apply to or address

22 North Church street.

Owner Wanted.

FOR AN OVER COAT.

Left at the Merchants' on the 22d of September. The said overcoat can be had by applying to J. W. MORTON & CO., Public Square, and describing property and paying charges.

Apply to

22 North Church street.

SALE OF THE ELLISTON PROPERTY.

OUR TWO DAYS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, Books and Bonds, belonging to the estate of the late James Elliston, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the 29th and 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Nashville, Tenn. The property consists of about forty-four thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars worth of real estate, including the following:—

1. A lot of land in the city of Nashville, Tenn., containing about 1/2 acre, and situated on the corner of the lot of land owned by the late James Elliston, deceased, and now owned by the late James Elliston, deceased, and now owned by the late James Elliston, deceased.

2. A lot of land in the city of Nashville, Tenn., containing about 1/2 acre, and situated on the corner of the lot of land owned by the late James Elliston, deceased, and now owned by the late James Elliston, deceased, and now owned by the late James Elliston, deceased.

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